



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

GRAD
888
E8hi
tM98
1904
BUHR

A 771,023

THE
HIPPOLYTUS
OF
EURIPIDES

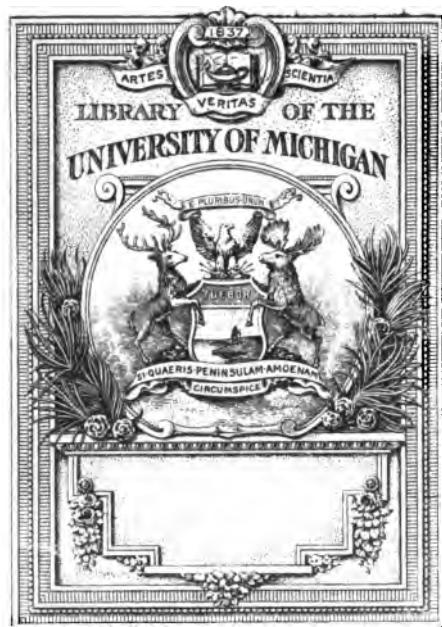
TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH RHYMING VERSE
WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES BY

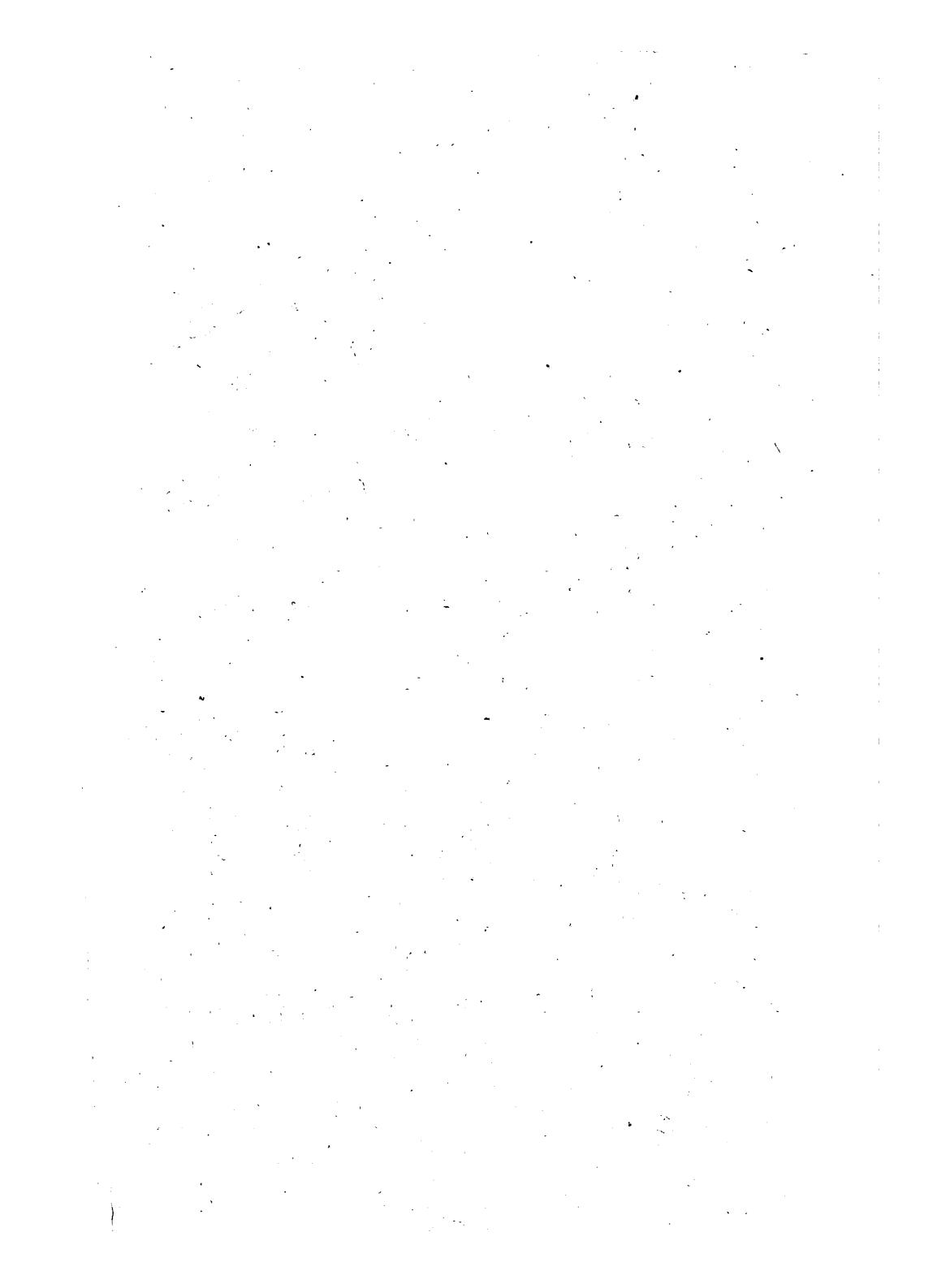
GILBERT MURRAY

SECOND EDITION

LONDON: GEORGE ALLEN

ONE SHILLING Net





HIPPOLYTUS

THE ATHENIAN DRAMA FOR ENGLISH READERS

A Series of Verse Translations of the Greek
Dramatic Poets, with Commentaries and
Explanatory Notes.

Crown 8vo, cloth, gilt top, 7s. 6d. each net.
Each Volume Illustrated from ancient
Sculptures and Vase-Painting.

AESCHYLUS: *The Oresteian Trilogy*. By Prof.
G. C. WARR. With an Introduction on *The
Rise of Greek Tragedy*, and 13 Illustrations.

SOPHOCLES: *Oedipus Tyrannus* and *Coloneus*,
and *Antigone*. By Prof. J. S. PHILLIMORE.
With an Introduction on *Sophocles and his
Treatment of Tragedy*, and 16 Illustrations.

EURIPIDES: *Hippolytus*; *Bacchae*; *Aristophanes' Frogs*. By Prof. GILBERT MURRAY.
With an Appendix on *The Lost Tragedies of
Euripides*, and an Introduction on *The Significance of the Bacchae in Athenian History*, and
12 Illustrations. [Second Edition.

ALSO UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE
THE HOMERIC HYMNS. A New Prose
Rendering by ANDREW LANG, with Essays
Critical and Explanatory, and 14 Illustrations.

THE
HIPPOLYTUS
OF
EURIPIDES

TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH RHYMING VERSE
WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES BY

GILBERT MURRAY, M.A., LL.D.

EMERITUS PROFESSOR OF GREEK IN THE UNIVERSITY
OF GLASGOW; SOMETIME FELLOW OF
NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD

SECOND EDITION

LONDON
GEORGE ALLEN, 156, CHARING CROSS ROAD

One Shilling Net

888
E8h.
t198
1904
BUHR

PERFORMED BY
THE NEW CENTURY THEATRE, LONDON,
MAY 1904

1904
[All rights reserved]

16 May 2020

HIPPOLYTUS

CHARACTERS OF THE PLAY

THE GODDESS APHRODITE.

THE GODDESS ARTEMIS.

THESEUS, King of Athens and Troz̄n.

PHAEDRA, daughter of Minos, King of Crete, wife to Theseus.

HIPPOLYTUS, bastard son of Theseus and the Amazon Hippolyte.

THE NURSE OF PHAEDRA.

AN OLD HUNTSMAN.

A HENCHMAN OF HIPPOLYTUS.

A CHORUS OF HUNTSMEN.

A CHORUS OF TROZENIAN WOMEN, WITH THEIR LEADER.

ATTENDANTS ON THE THREE ROYAL PERSONS.

"The scene is laid in Troz̄n. The play was first acted when Epameinon was Archon, Olympiad 87, year 4 (B.C. 429). Euripides was first, Iophon second, Ion third."

HIPPOLYTUS

The scene represents the front of the royal castle of Trozēn, the chief door being in the centre, facing the audience. Two statues are visible, that of ARTEMIS on the right, that of APHRODITE or CYPRISS on the left. The goddess APHRODITE is discovered alone.

APHRODITE.

Great among men, and not unnamed am I,
The Cyprian, in God's inmost halls on high.
And wheresoe'er from Pontus to the far
Red West men dwell, and see the glad day-star,
And worship Me, the pious heart I bless,
And wreck that life that lives in stubbornness.
For that there is, even in a great God's mind,
That hungereth for the praise of human kind.

So runs my word ; and soon the very deed
Shall follow. For this Prince of Theseus' seed,
Hippolytus, child of that dead Amazon,
And reared by saintly Pittheus in his own
Strait ways, hath dared, alone of all Trozēn,
To hold me least of spirits and most mean,
And spurns my spell and seeks no woman's kiss.
But great Apollo's sister, Artemis,

EURIPIDES

He holds of all most high, gives love and praise,
And through the wild dark woods for ever strays,
He and the Maid together, with swift hounds
To slay all angry beasts from out these bounds,
To more than mortal friendship consecrate !

I grudge it not. No grudge know I, nor hate ;
Yet, seeing he hath offended, I this day
Shall smite Hippolytus. Long since my way
Was opened, nor needs now much labour more,

For once from Pittheus' castle to the shore
Of Athens came Hippolytus over-seas
Seeking the vision of the Mysteries.
And Phaedra there, his father's Queen high-born,
Saw him, and, as she saw, her heart was torn
With great love, by the working of my will.
And for his sake, long since, on Pallas' hill,
Deep in the rock, that Love no more might roam,
She built a shrine, and named it *Love-at-home* :

And the rock held it, but its face alway
Seeks Trozēn o'er the seas. Then came the day
When Theseus, for the blood of kinsmen shed,
Spake doom of exile on himself, and fled,
Phaedra beside him, even to this Trozēn.
And here that grievous and amazed Queen,
Wounded and wondering, with ne'er a word,
Wastes slowly ; and her secret none hath heard
Nor dreamed.

But never thus this love shall end !
To Theseus' son some whisper will I send,
And all be bare ! And that proud Prince, my foe,
His sire shall slay, with curses. Even so
Endeth that boon the great Lord of the Main
To Theseus gave, the Three Prayers not in vain.

And she, not in dishonour, yet shall die.
I would not rate this woman's pain so high
As not to pay mine haters in full fee
That vengeance that shall make all well with
me.

But soft, here comes he, striding from the
chase,
Our Prince Hippolytus!—I will go my ways.—
And hunters at his heels: and a loud throng
Glorying Artemis with praise and song!
Little he knows that Hell's gates opened are,
And this his last look on the great Day-star!

[*APHRODITE withdraws, unseen by HIPPOLYTUS
and a band of huntsmen, who enter from
the left, singing. They pass the Statue of
APHRODITE without notice.*

HIPPOLYTUS.

Follow, O follow me,
Singing on your ways
Her in whose hand are we,
Her whose own flock we be,
The Zeus-Child, the Heavenly;
To Artemis be praise!

HUNTSMEN.

Hail to thee, Maiden blest,
Proudest and holiest:
God's Daughter, great in bliss,
Leto-born, Artemis!
Hail to thee, Maiden, far
Fairest of all that are,

Yea, and most high thine home,
 Child of the Father's hall ;
 Hear, O most virginal,
 Hear, O most fair of all,
 In high God's golden dome.

[The huntsmen have gathered about the altar of ARTEMIS. HIPPOLYTUS now advances from them, and approaches the Statue with a wreath in his hand.]

HIPPOLYTUS.

To thee this wreathèd garland, from a green
 And virgin meadow bear I, O my Queen,
 Where never shepherd leads his grazing ewes
 Nor scythe has touched. Only the river dews
 Gleam, and the spring bee sings, and in the glade
 Hath Solitude her mystic garden made.

No evil hand may cull it : only he
 Whose heart hath known the heart of Purity,
 Unlearned of man, and true whate'er befall.
 Take therefore from pure hands this coronal,
 O mistress loved, thy golden hair to twine.
 For, sole of living men, this grace is mine,
 To dwell with thee, and speak, and hear replies
 Of voice divine, though none may see thine eyes.

So be it ; and may death find me still the same !

[An OLD HUNTSMAN, who has stood apart from the rest, here comes up to HIPPOLYTUS.]

HUNTSMAN.

My Prince—for 'Master' deem I no man's name—
 Gave I good counsel, wouldst thou welcome it ?

HIPPOLYTUS.

Right gladly, friend ; else were I poor of wit.

HUNTSMAN.

Knowest thou one law, that through the world has
won ?

HIPPOLYTUS.

What wouldest thou ? And how runs thy law ?
Say on.

HUNTSMAN.

It hates that Pride that speaks not all men fair !

HIPPOLYTUS.

And rightly. Pride breeds hatred everywhere.

HUNTSMAN.

And good words love, and grace in all men's sight ?

HIPPOLYTUS.

Aye, and much gain withal, for trouble slight.

HUNTSMAN.

How deem'st thou of the Gods ? Are they the same ?

HIPPOLYTUS.

Surely : we are but fashioned on their frame.

HUNTSMAN.

Why then wilt thou be proud, and worship not . . .

HIPPOLYTUS.

Whom ? If the name be speakable, speak out !

HUNTSMAN.

She stands here at thy gate : the Cyprian Queen !

HIPPOLYTUS.

I greet her from afar : my life is clean.

HUNTSMAN.

Clean? Nay, proud, proud ; a mark for all to scan !

HIPPOLYTUS.

Each mind hath its own bent, for God or man.

HUNTSMAN.

God grant thee happiness . . . and wiser thought !

HIPPOLYTUS.

These Spirits that reign in darkness like me not.

HUNTSMAN.

What the Gods ask, O Son, that man must pay !

HIPPOLYTUS (*turning from him to the others*).

On, huntsmen, to the Castle ! Make your way
Straight to the feast room ; 'tis a merry thing
After the chase, a board of banqueting.
And see the steeds be groomed, and in array
The chariot dight. I drive them forth to-day.

[*He pauses, and makes a slight gesture of reverence
to the Statue on the left. Then to the OLD
HUNTSMAN.*

That for thy Cyprian, friend, and nought beside !

[*HIPPOLYTUS follows the huntsmen, who stream
off by the central door into the Castle. The
OLD HUNTSMAN remains.*

HUNTSMAN (*approaching the Statue and kneeling*).

O Cyprian—for a young man in his pride
I will not follow!—here before thee, meek,
In that one language that a slave may speak,
I pray thee; Oh, if some wild heart in froth
O youth surges against thee, be not wroth
For ever! Nay, be far and hear not then:
Gods should be gentler and more wise than men!

[*He rises and follows the others into the Castle.*

The Orchestra is empty for a moment, then there enter from right and left several Trozenian women, young and old. Their number eventually amounts to fifteen.

CHORUS.

There riseth a rock-born river,
Of Ocean's tribe, men say;
The crags of it gleam and quiver,
And pitchers dip in the spray:
A woman was there with raiment white
To bathe and spread in the warm sunlight,
And she told a tale to me there by the river,
The tale of the Queen and her evil day:

How, ailing beyond allayment,
Within she hath bowed her head,
And with shadow of silken raiment
The bright brown hair bespread.
For three long days she hath lain forlorn,
Her lips untainted of flesh or corn,
For that secret sorrow beyond allayment
That steers to the far sad shore of the dead.

EURIPIDES

Some Women.

Is this some Spirit, O child of man ?
 Doth Hecat hold thee perchance, or Pan ?
 Doth She of the Mountains work her ban,
 Or the dread Corybantes bind thee ?

Others.

Nay, is it sin that upon thee lies,
 Sin of forgotten sacrifice,
 In thine own Dictynna's sea-wild eyes ?
 Who in Limna here can find thee ;
 For the Deep's dry floor is her easy way,
 And she moves in the salt wet whirl of the spray.

Other Women.

Or doth the Lord of Erechtheus' race,
 Thy Theseus, watch for a fairer face,
 For secret arms in a silent place,
 Far from thy love or chiding ?

Others.

Or hath there landed, amid the loud
 Hum of Piraeus' sailor-crowd,
 Some Cretan venturer, weary-browed,
 Who bears to the Queen some tiding ;
 Some far home-grief, that hath bowed her low,
 And chained her soul to a bed of woe ?

An Older Woman.

Nay—know ye not ?—this burden hath alway lain
 On the devious being of woman ; yea, burdens twain,
 The burden of Wild Will and the burden of Pain.
 Through my heart once that wind of terror sped ;
 But I, in fear confessed,

Cried from the dark to Her in heavenly bliss,
The Helper of Pain, the Bow-Maid Artemis :
Whose feet I praise for ever, where they tread
Far off among the blessed !

THE LEADER.

But see, the Queen's grey nurse at the door,
Sad-eyed and sterner, methinks, than of yore,
With the Queen. Doth she lead her hither,
To the wind and sun ?—Ah, fain would I know
What strange betiding hath blanched that brow,
And made that young life wither.

*[The NURSE comes out from the central door,
followed by PHAEDRA, who is supported by
two handmaids. They make ready a couch
for PHAEDRA to lie upon.]*

NURSE.

O sick and sore are the days of men !
What wouldst thou ? What shall I change again ?
Here is the Sun for thee ; here is the sky ;
And thy weary pillows wind-swept lie,
By the castle door.
But the cloud of thy brow is dark, I ween ;
And soon thou wilt back to thy bower within :
So swift to change is the path of thy feet,
And near things hateful, and far things sweet ;
So was it before !

Oh, pain were better than tending pain !
For that were single, and this is twain,
With grief of heart and labour of limb.
Yet all man's life is but ailing and dim,
And rest upon earth comes never.

But if any far-off state there be,
 Dearer than life to mortality ;
 The hand of the Dark hath hold thereof,
 And mist is under and mist above.
 And so we are sick for life, and cling
 On earth to this nameless and shining thing.
 For other life is a fountain sealed,
 And the deeps below us are unrevealed,
 And we drift on legends for ever !

[*PHAEDRA during this has been laid on her couch ;
 she speaks to the handmaids.*

PHAEDRA.

Yes ; lift me : not my head so low.
 There, hold my arms.—Fair arms they
 seem !—
 My poor limbs scarce obey me now !
 Take off that hood that weighs my brow,
 And let my long hair stream.

NURSE.

Nay, toss not, Child, so feveredly.
 The sickness best will win relief
 By quiet rest and constancy.
 All men have grief.

PHAEDRA (*not noticing her*).

Oh for a deep and dewy spring,
 With runlets cold to draw and drink !
 And a great meadow blossoming,
 Long-grassed, and poplars in a ring,
 To rest me by the brink !

NURSE.

Nay, Child ! Shall strangers hear this tone
So wild, and thoughts so fever-flown ?

PHAEDRA.

Oh, take me to the Mountain ! Oh,
Past the great pines and through the wood,
Up where the lean hounds softly go,
A-whine for wild things' blood,
And madly flies the dappled roe.
O God, to shout and speed them there,
An arrow by my chestnut hair
Drawn tight, and one keen glimmering spear—
Ah ! if I could !

NURSE.

What wouldest thou with them—fancies all !—
Thy hunting and thy fountain brink ?
What wouldest thou ? By the city wall
Canst hear our own brook splash and fall
Downhill, if thou wouldest drink.

PHAEDRA.

O Mistress of the Sea-lorn Mere
Where horse-hoofs beat the sand and sing,
O Artemis, that I were there
To tame Enetian steeds and steer
Swift chariots in the ring !

NURSE.

Nay, mountainward but now thy hands
Yearned out, with craving for the chase ;
And now toward the unseaswept sands
Thou roamest, where the coursers pace !

O wild young steed, what prophet knows
 The power that holds thy curb, and throws
 Thy swift heart from its race ?

*[At these words PHAEDRA gradually recovers
 herself and pays attention.]*

PHAEDRA.

What have I said ? Woe's me ! And where
 Gone straying from my wholesome mind ?
 What ? Did I fall in some god's snare ?
 —Nurse, veil my head again, and blind
 Mine eyes.—There is a tear behind
 That lash.—Oh, I am sick with shame !
 Aye, but it hath a sting,
 To come to reason ; yet the name
 Of madness is an awful thing.—
 Could I but die in one swift flame
 Unthinking, unknowing !

NURSE.

I veil thy face, Child.—Would that so
 Mine own were veiled for evermore,
 So sore I love thee ! . . . Though the lore
 Of long life mocks me, and I know
 How love should be a lightsome thing
 Not rooted in the deep o' the heart ;
 With gentle ties, to twine apart
 If need so call, or closer cling.—
 Why do I love thee so ? O fool,
 O fool, the heart that bleeds for twain,
 And builds, men tell us, walls of pain,
 To walk by love's unswerving rule,

The same for ever, stern and true !
For 'Thorough' is no word of peace :
'Tis 'Naught-too-much' makes trouble cease,
And many a wise man bows thereto.

[*The LEADER OF THE CHORUS here approaches
the NURSE.*

LEADER.

Nurse of our Queen, thou watcher old and true,
We see her great affliction, but no clue
Have we to learn the sickness. Wouldst thou tell
The name and sort thereof, 'twould like us well.

NURSE.

Small leechcraft have I, and she tells no man.

LEADER.

Thou know'st no cause ? Nor when the unrest began ?

NURSE.

It all comes to the same. She will not speak.

LEADER (*turning and looking at PHAEDRA*).

How she is changed and wasted ! And how weak !

NURSE.

'Tis the third day she hath fasted utterly.

LEADER.

What, is she mad ? Or doth she seek to die ?

NURSE.

I know not. But to death it sure must lead.

LEADER.

"Tis strange that Theseus takes hereof no heed.

NURSE.

She hides her wound, and vows it is not so.

LEADER.

Can he not look into her face and know ?

NURSE.

Nay, he is on a journey these last days.

LEADER.

Canst thou not force her, then ? Or think of ways
To trap the secret of the sick heart's pain ?

NURSE.

Have I not tried all ways, and all in vain ?
Yet will I cease not now, and thou shalt tell
If in her grief I serve my mistress well !

[*She goes across to where PHAEDRA lies ; and presently, while speaking, kneels by her.*

Dear daughter mine, all that before was said
Let both of us forget ; and thou instead
Be kindlier, and unlock that prisoned brow.
And I, who followed then the wrong road, now
Will leave it and be wiser. If thou fear
Some secret sickness, there be women here
To give thee comfort. [*PHAEDRA shakes her head.*

No ; not secret ? Then
Is it a secret meet for aid of men ?
Speak, that a leech may tend thee.

Silent still ?

Nay, Child, what profits silence ? If 'tis ill
 This that I counsel, make me see the wrong :
 If well, then yield to me.

Nay, Child, I long
 For one kind word, one look !

[*PHAEDRA lies motionless.* *The NURSE rises.*
 Oh, woe is me !

Women, we labour here all fruitlessly,
 All as far off as ever from her heart !
 She ever scorned me, and now hears no part
 Of all my prayers ! [*Turning to PHAEDRA again.*

Nay, hear thou shalt, and be,
 If so thou will, more wild than the wild sea ;
 But know, thou art thy little ones' betrayer !
 If thou die now, shall child of thine be heir
 To Theseus' castle ? Nay, not thine, I ween,
 But hers ! That barb'd Amazonian Queen
 Hath left a child to bend thy children low,
 A bastard royal-hearted—sayst not so ?—

Hippolytus . . .

PHAEDRA.

Ah !

[*She starts up, sitting, and throws the veil off.*

NURSE.

That stings thee ?

PHAEDRA.

Nurse, most sore
 Thou hast hurt me ! In God's name, speak that name
 no more.

NURSE.

Thou seest ? Thy mind is clear ; but with thy mind
 Thou wilt not save thy children, nor be kind
 To thine own life.

PHAEDRA.

My children ? Nay, most dear
 I love them.—Far, far other grief is here.

NURSE (*after a pause, wondering*).

Thy hand is clean, O Child, from stain of blood ?

PHAEDRA.

My hand is clean ; but is my heart, O God ?

NURSE.

Some enemy's spell hath made thy spirit dim ?

PHAEDRA.

He hates me not that slays me, nor I him.

NURSE.

Theseus, the King, hath wronged thee in man's wise ?

PHAEDRA.

Ah, could but I stand guiltless in his eyes !

NURSE.

O speak ! What is this death-fraught mystery ?

PHAEDRA.

Nay, leave me to my wrongs. I wrong not thee.

NURSE (*suddenly throwing herself in supplication at PHAEDRA's feet*).

Not wrong me, whom thou wouldest all desolate leave !

PHAEDRA (*rising and trying to move away*).

What wouldest thou ? Force me ? Clinging to my sleeve ?

NURSE.

Yea, to thy knees ; and weep ; and let not go !

PHAEDRA.

Woe to thee, Woman, if thou learn it, woe !

NURSE.

I know no bitterer woe than losing thee.

PHAEDRA.

I am lost ! Yet the deed shall honour me.

NURSE.

Why hide what honours thee ? 'Tis all I claim !

PHAEDRA.

Why, so I build up honour out of shame !

NURSE.

Then speak, and higher still thy fame shall stand.

PHAEDRA.

Go, in God's name !—Nay, leave me ; loose my hand !

NURSE.

Never, until thou grant me what I pray.

PHAEDRA (*yielding, after a pause*).

So be it. I dare not tear that hand away.

NURSE (*rising and releasing PHAEDRA*).

Tell all thou wilt, Daughter. I speak no more.

PHAEDRA (*after a long pause*).

Mother, poor Mother, that didst love so sore !

NURSE.

What mean'st thou, Child ? The Wild Bull of the Tide ?

PHAEDRA.

And thou, sad sister, Dionysus' bride !

NURSE.

Child ! wouldst thou shame the house where thou wast born ?

PHAEDRA.

And I the third, sinking most all-forlorn !

NURSE (*to herself*).

I am all lost and feared. What will she say ?

PHAEDRA.

From there my grief comes, not from yesterday.

NURSE.

I come no nearer to thy parable.

PHAEDRA.

Oh, would that thou couldst tell what I must tell !

NURSE.

I am no seer in things I wot not of.

PHAEDRA (*again hesitating*).

What is it that they mean, who say men . . . love ?

NURSE.

A thing most sweet, my Child, yet dolorous.

PHAEDRA.

Only the half, belike, hath fallen on us !

NURSE (*starting*).

On thee ? Love ?—Oh, what sayst thou ? What man's son ?

PHAEDRA.

What man's ? There was a Queen, an Amazon . . .

NURSE.

Hippolytus, sayst thou ?

PHAEDRA (*again wrapping her face in the veil*).

Nay, 'twas thou, not I !

[PHAEDRA sinks back on the couch and covers her face again. The NURSE starts violently from her and walks up and down.

NURSE.

O God ! what wilt thou say, Child ? Wouldst thou try
To kill me ?—Oh, 'tis more than I can bear ;
Women, I will no more of it, this glare
Of hated day, this shining of the sky.
I will fling down my body, and let it lie
Till life be gone !

Women, God rest with you,
 My works are over ! For the pure and true
 Are forced to evil, against their own heart's vow,
 And love it !

[She suddenly sees the Statue of CYPRIUS, and stands
 with her eyes riveted upon it.

Ah, Cyprian ! No god art thou,
 But more than god, and greater, that hath thrust
 Me and my queen and all our house to dust !

[She throws herself on the ground close to the statue.

CHORUS.

Some Women.

O Women, have ye heard ? Nay, dare ye hear
 The desolate cry of the young Queen's misery ?

A Woman.

My Queen, I love thee dear,
 Yet liefer were I dead than framed like thee.

Others.

Woe, woe to me for this thy bitter bane,
 Surely the food man feeds upon is pain !

Others.

How wilt thou bear thee through this livelong day,
 Lost, and thine evil naked to the light ?
 Strange things are close upon us—who can say
 How strange ?—save one thing that is plain to sight,
 The stroke of the Cyprian and the fall thereof
 On thee, thou child of the Isle of fearful Love !

[PHAEDRA during this has risen from the couch
 and comes forward collectedly. As she speaks
 the NURSE gradually rouses herself, and listens
 more calmly.

PHÆDRA.

O Women, dwellers in this portal-seat
Of Pelops' land, gazing towards my Crete,
How oft, in other days than these, have I
Through night's long hours thought of man's misery,
And how this life is wrecked ! And, to mine eyes,
Not in man's knowledge, not in wisdom, lies
The lack that makes for sorrow. Nay, we scan
And know the right—for wit hath many a man—
But will not to the last end strive and serve.
For some grow too soon weary, and some swerve
To other paths, setting before the Right
The diverse far-off image of Delight ;
And many are delights beneath the sun !
Long hours of converse ; and to sit alone
Musing—a deadly happiness !—and Shame :
Though two things there be hidden in one name,
And Shame can be slow poison if it will !

This is the truth I saw then, and see still ;
Nor is there any magic that can stain
That white truth for me, or make me blind again.
Come, I will show thee how my spirit hath moved.
When the first stab came, and I knew I loved,
I cast about how best to face mine ill.
And the first thought that came, was to be still
And hide my sickness.—For no trust there is
In man's tongue, that so well admonishes
And counsels and betrays, and waxes fat
With griefs of its own gathering !—After that
I would my madness bravely bear, and try
To conquer by mine own heart's purity.

My third mind, when these two availed me naught

To quell love, was to die—

[*Motion of protest among the Women.*
the best, best thought—

—Gainsay me not—of all that man can say !
I would not have mine honour hidden away ;
Why should I have my shame before men's eyes
Kept living ? And I knew, in deadly wise,
Shame was the deed and shame the suffering ;
And I a woman, too, to face the thing,
Despised of all !

Oh, utterly accurst

Be she of women, whoso dared the first
To cast her honour out to a strange man !
'Twas in some great house, surely, that began
This plague upon us ; then the baser kind,
When the good led towards evil, followed blind
And joyous ! Cursed be they whose lips are clean
And wise and seemly, but their hearts within
Rank with bad daring ! How can they, O Thou
That walkest on the waves, great Cyprian, how
Smile in their husbands' faces, and not fall,
Not cower before the Darkness that knows all,
Aye, dread the dead still chambers, lest one day
The stones find voice, and all be finished !

Nay,

Friends, 'tis for this I die ; lest I stand there
Having shamed my husband and the babes I bare.
In ancient Athens they shall some day dwell,
My babes, free men, free-spoken, honourable,
And when one asks their mother, proud of me !
For, oh, it cows a man, though bold he be,
To know a mother's or a father's sin.
'Tis written, one way is there, one, to win

This life's race, could man keep it from his birth,
A true clean spirit. And through all this earth
To every false man, that hour comes apace
When Time holds up a mirror to his face,
And girl-like, marvelling, there he stares to see
How foul his heart ! Be it not so with me !

LEADER OF CHORUS.

Ah God, how sweet is virtue, and ~~how wise~~,
And honour its due meed in all men's ~~eyes~~ !

NURSE (*who has now risen and recovered herself*).

Mistress, a sharp swift terror struck me low
A moment since, hearing of this thy woe.
But now—I was a coward ! And men say
Our second thought the wiser is alway.

This is no monstrous thing ; no grief too dire
To meet with quiet thinking. In her ire
A most strong goddess hath swept down on thee.
Thou lovest. Is that so strange ? Many there be
Beside thee ! . . . And because thou lovest, wilt fall
And die ! And must all lovers die, then ? All
That are or shall be ? A blithe law for them !
Nay, when in might she swoops, no strength can stem
Cyprian ; and if man yields him, she is sweet ;
But is he proud and stubborn ? From his feet
She lifts him, and—how think you ?—flings to scorn !

She ranges with the stars of eve and morn,
She wanders in the heaving of the sea,
And all life lives from her.—Aye, this is she
That sows Love's seed and brings Love's fruit to
birth ;
And great Love's brethren are all we on earth !

Nay, they who con grey books of ancient days
 Or dwell among the Muses, tell—and praise—
 How Zeus himself once yearned for Semelë ;
 How maiden Eōs in her radiancy
 Swept Kephalos to heaven away, away,
 For sore love's sake. And there they dwell, men
 say,
 And fear not, fret not ; for a thing too stern
 Hath met and crushed them !

And must thou, then, turn
 And struggle ? Sprang there from thy father's blood
 Thy little soul all lonely ? Or the god
 That rules thee, is he other than our gods ?

Nay, yield thee to men's ways, and kiss their rods !
 How many, deem'st thou, of men good and wise,
 Know their own home's blot, and avert their eyes ?
 (How many fathers, when a son has strayed
 And toiled beneath the Cyprian, bring him aid,
 Not chiding ? And man's wisdom e'er hath been
 To keep what is not good to see, unseen !

A straight and perfect life is not for man ;
 Nay, in a shut house, let him, if he can,
 'Mid sheltered rooms, make all lines true. But here,
 Out in the wide sea fallen, and full of fear,
 Hopest thou so easily to swim to land ?

Canst thou but set thine ill days on one hand
 And more good days on the other, verily,
 O child of woman, life is well with thee !

[She pauses, and then draws nearer to PHAEDRA.
 Nay, dear my daughter, cease thine evil mind,
 Cease thy fierce pride ! For pride it is, and blind,
 To seek to outpass gods !—Love on and dare :
 A god hath willed it ! And, since pain is there,

Make the pain sleep ! Songs are there to bring calm,
 And magic words. And I shall find the balm,
 Be sure, to heal thee. Else in sore dismay
 Were men, could not we women find our way !

LEADER OF THE CHORUS.

Help is there, Queen, in all this woman says,
 To ease thy suffering. But 'tis thee I praise ;
 Albeit that praise is harder to thine ear
 Than all her chiding was, and bitterer !

PHAEDRA.

Oh, this it is hath flung to dogs and birds
 Men's lives and homes and cities—fair false words !
 Oh, why speak things to please our ears ? We crave
 Not that. 'Tis honour, honour, we must save !

NURSE.

Why prate so proud ? 'Tis no words, brave nor base,
 Thou cravest ; 'tis a man's arms !

[*PHAEDRA moves indignantly.*

Up and face
 The truth of what thou art, and name it straight !
 Were not thy life thrown open here for Fate
 To beat on ; hadst thou been a woman pure
 Or wise or strong ; never had I for lure
 Of joy nor heartache led thee on to this !
 But when a whole life one great battle is,
 To win or lose—no man can blame me then.

PHAEDRA.

Shame on thee ! Lock those lips, and ne'er again
 Let word nor thought so foul have harbour there !

NURSE.

Foul, if thou wilt : but better than the fair
 For thee and me. And better, too, the deed
 Behind them, if it save thee in thy need,
 Than that word Honour thou wilt die to win !

PHAEDRA.

Nay, in God's name,—such wisdom and such sin
 Are all about thy lips !—urge me no more.
 For all the soul within me is wrought o'er
 By Love ; and if thou speak and speak, I may
 Be spent, and drift where now I shrink away.

NURSE.

Well, if thou wilt !—'Twere best never to err,
 But, having erred, to take a counsellor
 Is second.—Mark me now. I have within
 Love-philtres, to make peace where storm hath been,
 That, with no shame, no scathe of mind, shall save
 Thy life from anguish ; wilt but thou be brave !

[*To herself, reflecting.*

Ah, but from him, the well-beloved, some sign
 We need, or word, or raiment's hem, to twine
 Amid the charm, and one spell knit from twain.

PHAEDRA.

Is it a potion or a salve ? Be plain.

NURSE.

Who knows ? Seek to be helped, Child, not to know.

PHAEDRA.

Why art thou ever subtle ? I dread thee, so.

NURSE.

Thou wouldst dread everything!—What dost thou
dread?

PHAEDRA.

Lest to his ear some word be whispered.

NURSE.

Let be, Child! I will make all well with thee!
—Only do thou, O Cyprian of the Sea,
Be with me! And mine own heart, come what
may,
Shall know what ear to seek, what word to say!

[*The NURSE, having spoken these last words in
prayer apart to the Statue of CYPRIS, turns
back and goes into the house. PHAEDRA sits
pensive again on her couch till towards the
end of the following Song, when she rises and
bends close to the door.*]

✓

CHORUS.

(Erōs, Erōs, who blindest, tear by tear,
Men's eyes with hunger;) thou swift Foe,
that pliest

Deep in our hearts joy like an edged spear;
Come not to me with Evil haunting near,
Wrath on the wind, nor jarring of the clear
Wing's music as thou fliest!

There is no shaft that burneth, not in fire,
Not in wild stars, far off and flinging fear,
As in thine hands the shaft of All Desire,
Erōs, Child of the Highest!

In vain, in vain, by old Alpheus' shore
 The blood of many bulls doth stain the river,
 And all Greece bows on Phœbus' Pythian floor ;
 Yet bring we to the Master of Man no store,
 The Keybearer, who standeth at the door
 Close-barred, where hideth ever
 Love's inmost jewel. Yea, though he sack man's
 life
 Like a sacked city, and moveth evermore
 Girt with calamity and strange ways of strife,
 Him have we worshipped never !

There roamed a Steed in Oechalia's wild,
 A Maid without yoke, without Master,
 And Love she knew not, that far King's child :
 But he came, he came, with a Song in the night,
 With fire, with blood ; and she strove in flight,
 A Torrent Spirit, a Maenad white,
 Faster and vainly faster,
 Sealed unto Heracles by the Cyprian's Might.
 Alas, thou Bride of Disaster !

O Mouth of Dirce, O god-built wall,
 That Dirce's wells run under,
 Ye know the Cyprian's fleet footfall !
 Ye saw the heavens around her flare,
 When she lulled to her sleep that Mother fair
 Of Twy-born Bacchus, and decked her there
 The Bride of the bladed Thunder.
 For her breath is on all that hath life, and she floats in
 the air,
 Bee-like, death-like, a Wonder.
 [During the last lines PHÆDRA has approached
 the door and is listening.]

PHAEDRA.

Silence, ye Women ! Something is amiss.

LEADER.

How ? In the house ?—Phaedra, what fear is this ?

PHAEDRA.

Let me but listen ! There are voices. Hark !

LEADER.

I hold my peace : yet is thy presage dark.

PHAEDRA.

Oh, misery !

O God, that such a thing should fall on me !

LEADER.

What sound, what word,

O Woman, Friend, makes that sharp terror start
Out at thy lips ? What ominous cry half-heard
Hath leapt upon thine heart ?

PHAEDRA.

I am undone !—Bend to the door and hark,
Hark what a tone sounds there, and sinks away !

LEADER.

Thou art beside the bars. 'Tis thine to mark
The castle's floating message. Say, Oh, say
What thing hath come to thee ?

PHAEDRA (*calmly*).

Why, what thing should it be ?
The son of that proud Amazon speaks again
In bitter wrath : speaks to my handmaiden !

LEADER.

I hear a noise of voices, nothing clear.
For thee the din hath words, as through barred locks
Floating, at thy heart it knocks.

PHAEDRA.

“Pander of Sin” it says.—Now canst thou hear?—
And there: “Betrayer of a master’s bed.”

LEADER.

Ah me, betrayed! Betrayed!
Sweet Princess, thou art ill bested,
Thy secret brought to light, and ruin near,
By them thou heldest dear,
By them that should have loved thee and obeyed!

PHAEDRA.

Aye, I am slain. She thought to help my fall
With love instead of honour, and wrecked all.

LEADER.

Where wilt thou turn thee, where?
And what help seek, O wounded to despair?

PHAEDRA.

I know not, save one thing, to die right soon.
For such as me God keeps no other boon.

[*The door in the centre bursts open, and HIPPO-
LYTUS comes forth, closely followed by the
NURSE. PHAEDRA cowers aside.*

HIPPOLYTUS.

O Mother Earth, O Sun that makest clean,
What poison have I heard, what speechless sin!

NURSE.

Hush, O my Prince, lest others mark, and guess . . .

HIPPOLYTUS.

I have heard horrors ! Shall I hold my peace ?

NURSE.

Yea, by this fair right arm, Son, by thy pledge . . .

HIPPOLYTUS.

Down with that hand ! Touch not my garment's
edge !

NURSE.

Oh, by thy knees, be silent or I die !

HIPPOLYTUS.

Why, when thy speech was all so guiltless ? Why ?

NURSE.

It is not meet, fair Son, for every ear !

HIPPOLYTUS.

Good words can bravely forth, and have no fear.

NURSE.

Thine oath, thine oath ! I took thine oath before !

HIPPOLYTUS.

'Twas but my tongue, 'twas not my soul that swore.

NURSE.

O Son, what wilt thou ? Wilt thou slay thy kin ?

HIPPOLYTUS.

I own no kindred with the spawn of sin !

[He flings her from him.]

NURSE.

Nay, spare me ! Man was born to err ; oh, spare !

HIPPOLYTUS.

O God, why hast Thou made this gleaming snare,
 Woman, to dog us on the happy earth ?
 Was it Thy will to make Man, why his birth
 Through Love and Woman ? Could we not have rolled
 Our store of prayer and offering, royal gold,
 Silver and weight of bronze before Thy feet,
 And bought of God new child-souls, as were meet
 For each man's sacrifice, and dwelt in homes
 Free, where nor Love nor Woman goes and comes ?

How, is that daughter not a bane confessed,
 Whom her own sire sends forth—(He knows her
 best !)—

And, will some man but take her, pays a dower !
 And he, poor fool, takes home the poison-flower ;
 Laughs to hang jewels on the deadly thing
 He joys in ; labours for her robe-wearing,
 Till wealth and peace are dead. He smarts the less
 In whose high seat is set a Nothingness,
 A woman naught availing. Worst of all
 The wise deep-thoughted ! Never in my hall
 May she sit throned who thinks and waits and sighs !
 For Cypris breeds most evil in the wise,
 And least in her whose heart has naught within ;
 For puny wit can work but puny sin.

Why do we let their handmaids pass the gate ?
 Wild beasts were best, voiceless and fanged, to wait

About their rooms, that they might speak with none,
 Nor ever hear one answering human tone !
 But now dark women in still chambers lay
 Plans that creep out into the light of day
 On handmaids' lips— [Turning to the NURSE.

As thine accursed head
 Braved the high honour of my Father's bed,
 And came to traffic. . . . Our white torrent's spray
 Shall drench mine ears to wash those words away !
 And couldst thou dream that *I* . . . ? I feel impure
 Still at the very hearing ! Know for sure,
 Woman, naught but mine honour saves ye both.
 Hadst thou not trapped me with that guileful oath,
 No power had held me secret till the King
 Knew all ! But now, while he is journeying,
 I too will go my ways and make no sound.
 And when he comes again, I shall be found
 Beside him, silent, watching with what grace
 Thou and thy mistress greet him face to face !
 Then shall I have the taste of it, and know
 What woman's guile is.—Woe upon you, woe !
 How can I too much hate you, while the ill
 Ye work upon the world grows deadlier still ?
 Too much ? Make woman pure, and wild Love tame,
 Or let me cry for ever on their shame !

[He goes off in fury to the left. PHAEDRA still
 cowering in her place begins to sob.

PHAEDRA.

Sad, sad and evil-starred
 Is Woman's state.
 What shelter now is left or guard ?
 What spell to loose the iron knot of fate ?

And this thing, O my God,
 O thou sweet Sunlight, is but my desert !
 I cannot fly before the avenging rod
 Falls, cannot hide my hurt.
 What help, O ye who love me, can come near,
 What god or man appear,
 To aid a thing so evil and so lost ?
 Lost, for this anguish presses, soon or late,
 To that swift river that no life hath crossed.
 No woman ever lived so desolate !

LEADER OF THE CHORUS.

Ah me, the time for deeds is gone ; the boast
 Proved vain that spake thine handmaid ; and all lost !

*[At these words PHAEDRA suddenly remembers
 the NURSE, who is cowering silently where
 HIPPOLYTUS had thrown her from him. She
 turns upon her.]*

PHAEDRA.

O vilest of the vile, O murderer heart
 To them that loved thee, hast thou played thy part ?
 Am I enough trod down ?

May Zeus, my sire,
 Blast and uproot thee ! Stab thee dead with fire !
 Said I not—Knew I not thine heart ?—to name
 To no one soul this that is now my shame ?
 And thou couldst not be silent ! So no more
 I die in honour. But enough ; a store
 Of new words must be spoke and new things thought.
 This man's whole being to one blade is wrought
 Of rage against me. Even now he speeds
 To abase me to the King with thy misdeeds ;

Tell Pittheus ; fill the land with talk of sin !

Cursed be thou, and whoso else leaps in
To bring bad aid to friends that want it not.

[*The NURSE has raised herself, and faces
PHAEDRA, downcast but calm.*

NURSE.

Mistress, thou blamest me ; and all thy lot
So bitter sore is, and the sting so wild,
I bear with all. Yet, if I would, my Child,
I have mine answer, couldst thou hearken aught.

I nursed thee, and I love thee ; and I sought
Only some balm to heal thy deep despair,
And found—not what I sought for. Else I were
Wise, and thy friend, and good, had all sped right.
So fares it with us all in the world's sight.

PHAEDRA.

First stab me to the heart, then humour me
With words ! 'Tis fair ; 'tis all as it should be !

NURSE.

We talk too long, Child. I did ill ; but, oh,
There is a way to save thee, even so !

PHAEDRA.

A way ? No more ways ! One way hast thou trod
Already, foul and false and loathed of god !
Begone out of my sight ; and ponder how
Thine own life stands ! I need no helpers now.

[*She turns from the NURSE, who creeps abashed
away into the Castle.*

Only do ye, high Daughters of Trozēn,
 Let all ye hear be as it had not been ;
 Know naught, and speak of naught ! 'Tis my last
 prayer.

LEADER.

By God's pure daughter, Artemis, I swear,
 No word will I of these thy griefs reveal !

PHAEDRA.

'Tis well. But now, yea, even while I reel
 And falter, one poor hope, as hope now is,
 I clutch at in this coil of miseries ;
 To save some honour for my children's sake ;
 Yea, for myself some fragment, though things break
 In ruin around me. Nay, I will not shame
 The old proud Cretan castle whence I came,
 I will not cower before King Theseus' eyes,
 Abased, for want of one life's sacrifice !

LEADER.

What wilt thou ? Some dire deed beyond recall ?

PHAEDRA (*musing*).

Die ; but how die ?

LEADER.

Let not such wild words fall !

PHAEDRA (*turning upon her*).

Give thou not such light counsel ! Let me be
 To sate the Cyprian that is murdering me !
 To-day shall be her day ; and, all strife past,
 Her bitter Love shall quell me at the last.

Yet, dying, shall I die another's bane !
He shall not stand so proud where I have lain
Bent in the dust ! Oh, he shall stoop to share
The life I live in, and learn mercy there !

[She goes off wildly into the Castle.

CHORUS.

Could I take me to some cavern for mine hiding,
In the hill-tops where the Sun scarce hath trod ;
Or a cloud make the home of mine abiding,
As a bird among the bird-droves of God !
Could I wing me to my rest amid the roar
Of the deep Adriatic on the shore,
Where the water of Eridanus is clear,
And Phaëthon's sad sisters by his grave
Weep into the river, and each tear
Gleams, a drop of amber, in the wave.

To the strand of the Daughters of the Sunset,
The Apple-tree, the singing and the gold ;
Where the mariner must stay him from his onset,
And the red wave is tranquil as of old ;
Yea, beyond that Pillar of the End
That Atlas guardeth, would I wend ;
Where a voice of living waters never ceaseth
In God's quiet garden by the sea,
And Earth, the ancient life-giver, increaseth
Joy among the meadows, like a tree.

O shallop of Crete, whose milk-white wing
Through the swell and the storm-beating,

Bore us thy Prince's daughter,
 | Was it well she came from a joyous home
 To a far King's bridal across the foam ?

What joy hath her bridal brought her ?
 Sure some spell upon either hand
 Flew with thee from the Cretan strand,
 Seeking Athena's tower divine ;
 And there, where Munychus fronts the brine,
 Crept by the shore-flung cables' line,
 The curse from the Cretan water !

And, for that dark spell that about her clings,
 Sick desires of forbidden things

The soul of her rend and sever ;
 The bitter tide of calamity
 Hath risen above her lips ; and she,
 Where bends she her last endeavour ?
 She will hie her alone to her bridal room,
 And a rope swing slow in the rafters' gloom ;
 And a fair white neck shall creep to the noose,
 A-shudder with dread, yet firm to choose
 The one strait way for fame, and lose

The Love and the pain for ever.

[*The Voice of the NURSE is heard from within,
 crying, at first inarticulately, then clearly.*

VOICE.

Help ho ! The Queen ! Help, whoso hearkeneth !
 Help ! Theseus' spouse caught in a noose of death !

A WOMAN.

God, is it so soon finished ? That bright head
 Swinging beneath the rafters ! Phaedra dead !

VOICE.

O haste ! This knot about her throat is made
So fast ! Will no one bring me a swift blade ?

A WOMAN.

Say, friends, what think ye ? Should we haste within,
And from her own hand's knotting loose the Queen ?

ANOTHER.

Nay, are there not men there ? 'Tis an ill road
In life, to finger at another's load.

VOICE.

Let it lie straight ! Alas ! the cold white thing
That guards his empty castle for the King !

A WOMAN.

Ah ! 'Let it lie straight !' Heard ye what she said ?
No need for helpers now ; the Queen is dead !

[The Women, intent upon the voices from the Castle, have not noticed the approach of THESEUS. He enters from the left ; his dress and the garland on his head show that he has returned from some oracle or special abode of a God. He stands for a moment perplexed.]

THESEUS.

Ho, Women, and what means this loud acclaim
Within the house ? The vassals' outcry came
To smite mine ears far off. It were more meet
To fling out wide the Castle gates, and greet

With joy a herald from God's Presence !

[*The confusion and horror of the Women's faces gradually affects him. A dirge-cry comes from the Castle.*

How ?

Not Pittheus ? Hath Time struck that hoary brow ?
Old is he, old, I know. But sore it were,
Returning thus, to find his empty chair !

[*The Women hesitate; then the Leader comes forward.*

LEADER.

O Theseus, not on any old man's head
This stroke falls. Young and tender is the dead.

THESEUS.

Ye Gods ! One of my children torn from me ?

LEADER.

Thy motherless children live, most grievously.

THESEUS.

How sayst thou ? What ? My wife ? . . .

Say how she died.

LEADER.

In a high death-knot that her own hands tied.

THESEUS.

A fit of the old cold anguish—Tell me all—
That held her ? Or did some fresh thing befall ?

LEADER.

We know no more. But now arrived we be,
Theseus, to mourn for thy calamity.

[*THESEUS stays for a moment silent, and puts his hand to his brow. He notices the wreath.*

THESEUS.

What ? And all garlanded I come to her
With flowers, most evil-starred God's-messenger !

Ho, varlets, loose the portal bars ; undo
The bolts ; and let me see the bitter view
Of her whose death hath brought me to mine own.

[*The great central door of the Castle is thrown open wide, and the body of PHAEDRA is seen lying on a bier, surrounded by a group of Handmaids, wailing.*

THE HANDMAIDS.

(Ah me, what thou hast suffered and hast done :

 A deed to wrap this roof in flame !

Why was thine hand so strong, thine heart so bold ?

Wherefore, O dead in anger, dead in shame,

 The long, long wrestling ere thy breath was cold ?

 O ill-starred Wife,

What brought this blackness over all thy life ?

[*A throng of Men and Women has gradually collected.*

THESEUS.

Ah me, this is the last

—Hear, O my countrymen !—and bitterest

Of Theseus' labours ! Fortune all unblest,

How hath thine heavy heel across me passed !

Is it the stain of sins done long ago,

 Some fell God still remembereth,

That must so dim and fret my life with death ?

I cannot win to shore ; and the waves flow

Above mine eyes, to be surmounted not.
 Ah wife, sweet wife, what name
 Can fit thine heavy lot ?
 Gone like a wild bird, like a blowing flame,
 In one swift gust, where all things are forgot !
 Alas ! this misery !
 Sure 'tis some stroke of God's great anger rolled
 From age to age on me,
 For some dire sin wrought by dim kings of old.

LEADER.

Sire, this great grief hath come to many an one,
 A true wife lost. Thou art not all alone.

THESEUS.

Deep, deep beneath the Earth,
 Dark may my dwelling be,
 And Night my heart's one comrade, in the dearth,
 O Love, of thy most sweet society.
 This is my death, O Phaedra, more than thine.

[*He turns suddenly on the Attendants.*
 Speak who speak can ? What was it ? What malign
 Swift stroke, O heart discounseled, leapt on thee ?

[*He bends over PHAEDRA ; then, as no one speaks,*
looks fiercely up.

What, will ye speak ? Or are they dumb as death,
 This herd of thralls, my high house harboureth ?

[*There is no answer. He bends again over*
PHAEDRA.

Ah me, why shouldst thou die ?
 A wide and royal grief I here behold,
 Not to be borne in peace, not to be told.
 As a lost man am I,

My children motherless and my house undone,
 Since thou art vanished quite,
 Purest of hearts that e'er the wandering Sun
 Touched, or the star-eyed splendour of the Night.

[*He throws himself beside the body.*

CHORUS.

Unhappy one, O most unhappy one ;
 With what strange evil is this Castle vexed !
 Mine eyes are molten with the tears that run
 For thee and thine ; but what thing follows next ?
 I tremble when I think thereon !
 [*They have noticed that there is a tablet with writing fastened to the dead woman's wrist.*
Theseus also sees it.

THESEUS.

Ha, what is this that hangs from her dear hand ?
 A tablet ! It would make me understand
 Some dying wish, some charge about her bed
 And children. 'Twas the last prayer, ere her head
 Was bowed for ever. [*Taking the tablet.*
 Fear not, my lost bride,
 No woman born shall lie at Theseus' side,
 Nor rule in Theseus' house !
 A seal ! Ah, see
 How her gold signet here looks up at me,
 Trustfully. Let me tear this thread away,
 And read what tale the tablet seeks to say.

[*He proceeds to undo and read the tablet. The Chorus breaks into horrified groups.*

SOME WOMEN.

Woe, woe ! God brings to birth
 A new grief here, close on the other's tread !
 My life hath lost its worth.
 May all go now with what is finished !
 The castle of my King is overthrown,
 A house no more, a house vanished and gone !

OTHER WOMEN.

O God, if it may be in any way,
 Let not this house be wrecked ! Help us who pray !
 I know not what is here : some unseen thing
 That shows the Bird of Evil on the wing.

[THESEUS has read the tablet and breaks out in uncontrollable emotion.]

THESEUS.

Oh, horror piled on horror !—Here is writ . . .
 Nay, who could bear it, who could speak of it ?

LEADER.

What, O my King ? If I may hear it, speak !

THESEUS.

Doth not the tablet cry aloud, yea, shriek,
 Things not to be forgotten ?—Oh, to fly
 And hide mine head ! No more a man am I.
 Ah, God, what ghastly music echoes here !

LEADER.

How wild thy voice ! Some terrible thing is near.

THESEUS.

No ; my lips' gates will hold it back no more ;
 This deadly word,
 That struggles on the brink and will not o'er,
 Yet will not stay unheard.

[*He raises his hand, to make proclamation to all present.*
 Ho, hearken all this land !

[*The people gather expectantly about him.*
 Hippolytus by violence hath laid hand
 On this my wife, forgetting God's great eye.

[*Murmurs of amazement and horror ; THESEUS,*
apparently calm, raises both arms to heaven.

Therefore, O Thou my Father, hear my cry,
 Poseidon ! Thou didst grant me for mine own
 Three prayers ; for one of these, slay now my son,
 Hippolytus ; let him not outlive this day,
 If true thy promise was ! Lo, thus I pray.

LEADER.

Oh, call that wild prayer back ! O King, take heed !
 I know that thou wilt live to rue this deed.

THESEUS.

It may not be.—And more, I cast him out
 From all my realms. He shall be held about
 By two great dooms. Or by Poseidon's breath
 He shall fall swiftly to the house of Death ;
 Or wandering, outcast, 'twixt strange land and sea,
 Shall live and drain the cup of misery.

LEADER.

Ah, see ! here comes he at the point of need.
 Shake off that evil mood, O King : have heed

For all thine house and folk.—Great Theseus, hear !

[THESEUS stands silent in fierce gloom. HIPPO-
LYTUS comes in from the right.

HIPPOLYTUS.

Father, I heard thy cry, and sped in fear
To help thee.—But I see not yet the cause
That racked thee so.—Say, Father, what it was.

[*The murmurs in the crowd, the silent gloom of
his Father, and the horror of the Chorus-
women gradually work on Hippolytus and
bewilder him. He catches sight of the bier.*

Ah, what is that ! Nay, Father, not the Queen
Dead ! (*Murmurs in the crowd.*)

'Tis most strange. 'Tis passing strange, I ween.
'Twas here I left her. Scarce an hour hath run
Since here she stood and looked on this same sun.
What is it with her ? Wherfore did she die ?

[THESEUS remains silent. *The murmurs increase.*
Father, to thee I speak. Oh, tell me, why,
Why art thou silent ? (*What doth silence know
Of skill to stem the bitter flood of woe ?
And human hearts in sorrow crave the more
For knowledge, though the knowledge grieve them sore.*)
It is not love, to veil thy sorrows in
From one most near to thee, and more than kin

THESEUS (*to himself*).

Fond race of men, so striving and so blind,
Ten thousand arts and wisdoms can ye find,
Desiring all and all imagining :
But ne'er have reached nor understood one thing,
To make a wise heart there where no heart is !

HIPPOLYTUS.

That were indeed beyond man's mysteries,
 To force a fool's heart wise against his will.
 But why this subtle talk? It likes me ill,
 Father; thy speech runs wild beneath this blow.

THESEUS (*as before*).

O would that God had given us here below
 Some test of love, some sifting of the soul,
 To tell the false and true! Or through the whole
 Of men two voices ran, one true and right,
 The other as chance willed it; that we might
 Convict the liar by his own true tone,
 And not live duped forever, every one!

HIPPOLYTUS (*misunderstanding him; then guessing at something of the truth*).

What? Hath some friend proved false?
 Or in thine ear
 Whispered some slander? Stand I tainted here,
 Though utterly innocent? [*Murmurs from the crowd.*]
 Yea, dazed am I;
 'Tis thy words daze me, falling all awry,
 Away from reason, by fell fancies vexed!

THESEUS.

O heart of man, what height wilt venture next?
 What end comes to thy daring and thy crime?
 For if with each man's life 'twill higher climb,
 And every age break out in blood and lies
 Beyond its fathers, must not God devise
 Some new world far from ours, to hold therein
 Such brood of all unfaithfulness and sin?

Look, all, upon this man, my son, his life
 Sprung forth from mine ! He hath defiled my
 wife ;
 And standeth here convicted by the dead,
 A most black villain !

[HIPPOLYTUS falls back with a cry and covers his
 face with his robe.

Nay, hide not thine head !
 Pollution, is it ? Thee it will not stain.
 Look up, and face thy Father's eyes again !

Thou friend of Gods, of all mankind elect ;
 Thou the pure heart, by thoughts of ill unflecked !
 I care not for thy boasts. I am not mad,
 To deem that Gods love best the base and bad.

Now is thy day ! Now vaunt thee ; thou so pure,
 No flesh of life may pass thy lips ! Now lure
 Fools after thee ; call Orpheus King and Lord ;
 Make ecstasies and wonders ! Thumb thine hoard
 Of ancient scrolls and ghostly mysteries—
 Now thou art caught and known !

Shun men like these,
 I charge ye all ! With solemn words they chase
 Their prey, and in their hearts plot foul disgrace.

My wife is dead.—‘ Ha, so that saves thee now ?’
 That is what grips thee worst, thou caitiff, thou !
 What oaths, what subtle words, shall stronger be
 Than this dead hand, to clear the guilt from thee ?
 ‘ She hated thee,’ thou sayest ; ‘ the bastard born
 Is ever sore and bitter as a thorn
 To the true brood.’—A sorry bargainer
 In the ills and goods of life thou makest her,
 If all her best-beloved she cast away
 To wreak her hate on thee !—What, wilt thou say,

‘Through every woman’s nature one blind strand
 Of passion winds, that men scarce understand ?’
 Are they so different ? Know I not the fire
 And perilous flood of a young man’s desire,
 Desperate as any woman, and as blind,
 When Cypris stings ? Save that the man behind
 Has all men’s strength to aid him. Nay, ’twas thou . . .

But what avail to wrangle with thee now,
 When the dead speaks for all to understand,
 A perfect witness !

Hie thee from this land
 To exile with all speed. Come never more
 To god-built Athens, not to the utmost shore
Of any realm where Theseus’ arm is strong !
 What ? Shall I bow my head beneath this wrong,
 And cower to thee ? Not Isthmian Sinis so
 Will bear men witness that I laid him low,
 Nor Skiron’s rocks, that share the salt sea’s prey,
 Grant that my hand hath weight vile things to slay !

LEADER.

Alas ! whom shall I call of mortal men
 Happy ? The highest are cast down again.

HIPPOLYTUS.

Father, the hot strained fury of thy heart
 Is terrible. Yet, albeit so swift thou art
 Of speech, if all this matter were laid bare,
 Speech were not then so swift ; nay, nor so fair. . .

[*Murmurs again in the crowd.*

I have no skill before a crowd to tell
 My thoughts. ’Twere best with few, that know me
 well.—

Nay, that is natural ; tongues that sound but rude
In wise men's ears, speak to the multitude
With music.

None the less, since there is come
This stroke upon me, I must not be dumb,
But speak perforse. . . . And there will I begin
Where thou beganst, as though to strip my sin
Naked, and I not speak a word !

Dost see
This sunlight and this earth ? I swear to thee
There dwelleth not in these one man—deny
All that thou wilt !—more pure of sin than I.

I know two things : the Gods' due worship first ;
Next, to love well, and live with, men that thirst
To keep them clear of all unrighteousness ;
To whom 'twere vile to proffer sin, nor less
To help the profferer with acceptance, vile.

‘Dupes,’ sayst thou ? Nay ; no cheat am I, to guile
And mock my fellow-worshippers. I stay
The same friend, be they near or far away.
And most in that one thing, where now thy mesh
Would grip me, stainless quite ! No woman's flesh
Hath e'er this body touched. Of all such deed
Naught wot I, save what things a man may read
In pictures or hear spoke ; nor am I fain,
Being virgin-souled, to read or hear again.

My life of innocence moves thee not ; so be it.
Show then what hath seduced me ; let me see it.
Was that poor flesh so passing fair, beyond
All women's loveliness ?

Was I some fond
False plotter, that I schemed to win through her
Thy castle's heirdom ? Fond indeed I were !

Nay, a stark madman ! ‘But a crown,’ thou sayst,
 ‘Usurped, is sweet.’ Nay, rather most unblest
 To all wise-hearted ; sweet to fools and them
 Whose eyes are blinded by the diadem.
 In the great Games of Hellas I would fain
 Be first ; but, in my city’s gates, remain
 Not first but happy, each good man my friend,
 Free to work on and fear not. These things lend
 A greater joy than any crown or throne.

[He sees from the demeanour of THESEUS and of the crowd that his words are not winning them, but rather making them bitterer than before. It comes to his lips to speak the whole truth.]

I have said my say ; save one thing . . . one alone.

O had I here some witness in my need,
 As I was witness ! Could she hear me plead,
 Face me and face the sunlight ; well I know,
 Our deeds would search us out for thee, and show
 Who lies !

But now, I swear—so hear me both,
 The Earth beneath and Zeus who Guards the
 Oath—

I never touched this woman that was thine !
 No words could win me to it, nor incline
 My heart to dream it. May God strike me down,
 Nameless and fameless, without home or town,
 An outcast and a wanderer of the world ;
 May my dead bones rest never, but be hurled
 From sea to land, from land to angry sea,
 If evil is my heart and false to thee !

[He waits a moment ; but sees that his Father is unmoved. The truth again comes to his lips.]

HIPPOLYTUS.

Thou seekst my heart, my tears ? Aye, let it be
Thus ! I am vile to all men, and to thee !

THESEUS.

There was a time for tears and thought ; the time
Ere thou didst up and gird thee to thy crime.

HIPPOLYTUS.

Ye stones, will ye not speak ? Ye castle walls !
Bear witness if I be so vile, so false !

THESEUS.

Aye, fly to voiceless witnesses ! Yet here
A dumb deed speaks against thee, and speaks clear !

HIPPOLYTUS.

Alas !
Would I could stand and watch this thing, and see
My face, and weep for very pity of me !

THESEUS.

Full of thyself, as ever ! Not a thought
For them that gave thee birth ; nay, they are naught !

HIPPOLYTUS.

O my wronged Mother ! O my birth of shame !
(May none I love e'er bear a bastard's name !)

THESEUS (*in a sudden blaze of rage*).

Up, thralls, and drag him from my presence ! What ?
'Tis but a foreign felon ! Heard ye not ?

[*The thralls still hesitate in spite of his fury.*

HIPPOLYTUS.

They touch me at their peril ! Thine own hand
Lift, if thou durst, to drive me from the land.

THESEUS.

That will I straight, unless my will be done !

[HIPPOLYTUS comes close to him and kneels.

Nay ! Not for thee my pity ! Get thee gone !

[HIPPOLYTUS rises, makes a sign of submission, and slowly moves away. THESEUS, as soon as he sees him going, turns rapidly and enters the Castle. The door is closed again. HIPPOLYTUS has stopped for a moment before the Statue of ARTEMIS, and, as THESEUS departs, breaks out in prayer.

HIPPOLYTUS.

So ; it is done ! O dark and miserable !
I see it all, but see not how to tell
The tale.—O thou belovéd, Leto's Maid,
Chase-comrade, fellow-rester in the glade,
Lo, I am driven with a caitiff's brand
Forth from great Athens ! Fare ye well, O land
And city of old Erechtheus ! Thou, Trozén,
What riches of glad youth mine eyes have seen
In thy broad plain ! Farewell ! This is the end ;
The last word, the last look !

Come, every friend
And fellow of my youth that still may stay,
Give me god-speed and cheer me on my way.

Ne'er shall ye see a man more pure of spot
 Than me, though mine own Father loves me not !

[HIPPOLYTUS goes away to the right, followed by
 many Huntsmen and other young men. The
 rest of the crowd has by this time dispersed,
 except the Women of the Chorus and some
 Men of the Chorus of Huntsmen.

CHORUS.

Men.

Surely the thought of the Gods hath balm in it alway,
 to win me

Far from my griefs ; and a thought, deep in the
 dark of my mind,
 Clings to a great Understanding. Yet all the spirit
 within me

Faints, when I watch men's deeds matched with
 the guerdon they find.

For Good comes in Evil's traces,
 And the Evil the Good replaces ;
 And Life, 'mid the changing faces,
 Wandereth weak and blind.

Women.

What wilt thou grant me, O God ? Lo, this is the
 prayer of my travail—

Some well-being ; and chance not very bitter
 thereby ;

A Spirit uncrippled by pain ; and a mind not deep to
 unravel

Truth unseen, nor yet dark with the brand of
 a lie.

With a veering mood to borrow
Its light from every morrow,
Fair friends and no deep sorrow,
Well could man live and die !

Men.

Yet my spirit is no more clean,
And the weft of my hope is torn,
For the deed of wrong that mine eyes
haye seen,
The lie and the rage and the scorn ;
A Star among men, yea, a Star
That in Hellas was bright,
By a Father's wrath driven far
To the wilds and the night.
Oh, alas for the sands of the shore !
Alas for the brakes of the hill,
Where the wolves shall fear thee no more,
And thy cry to Dictynna is still !

Women.

No more in the yoke of thy car
Shall the colts of Enetia fleet ;
Nor Limna's echoes quiver afar
To the clatter of galloping feet.
The sleepless music of old,
That leaped in the lyre,
Ceaseth now, and is cold,
In the halls of thy sire.
The bowers are discrowned and unladen
Where Artemis lay on the lea ;
And the love-dream of many a maiden
Lost, in the losing of thee

A Maiden.

And I, even I,
 For thy fall, O Friend,
 Amid tears and tears,
 Endure to the end
 Of the empty years,
 Of a life run dry.
 In vain didst thou bear him,
 Thou Mother forlorn !
 Ye Gods that did snare him,
 Lo, I cast in your faces
 My hate and my scorn !
 Ye love-linked Graces,
 (Alas for the day !)
 Was he naught, then, to you,
 That ye cast him away,
 The stainless and true,
 From the old happy places ?

LEADER.

Look yonder ! 'Tis the Prince's man, I ween,
 Speeding toward this gate, most dark of mien.

[A HENCHMAN enters in haste.

HENCHMAN.

Ye women, whither shall I go to seek
 King Theseus ? Is he in this dwelling ? Speak !

LEADER.

Lo, where he cometh through the Castle gate !

[THESEUS comes out from the Castle.

HENCHMAN.

O King, I bear thee tidings of dire weight
To thee, aye, and to every man, I ween,
From Athens to the marches of Trozēn.

THESEUS.

What? Some new stroke hath touched, unknown to me,
The sister cities of my sovranity?

HENCHMAN.

Hippolytus is . . . Nay, not dead; but stark
Outstretched, a hairsbreadth this side of the dark.

THESEUS (*as though unmoved*).

How slain? Was there some other man, whose wife
He had like mine defiled, that sought his life?

HENCHMAN.

His own wild team destroyed him, and the dire
Curse of thy lips.

The boon of thy great Sire
Is granted thee, O King, and thy son slain.

THESEUS.

Ye Gods! And thou, Poseidon! Not in vain
I called thee Father; thou hast heard my prayer!
How did he die? Speak on. How closed the snare
Of Heaven to slay the shamer of my blood?

HENCHMAN.

'Twas by the bank of beating sea we stood,
We thralls, and decked the steeds, and combed each
mane;

Weeping ; for word had come that ne'er again
 The foot of our Hippolytus should roam
 This land, but waste in exile by thy doom.

So stood we till he came, and in his tone
 No music now save sorrow's, like our own,
 And in his train a concourse without end
 Of many a chase-fellow and many a friend.
 At last he brushed his sobs away, and spake :
 'Why this fond loitering ? I would not break
 My Father's law.—Ho, there ! My coursers four
 And chariot, quick ! This land is mine no more.'

Thereat, be sure, each man of us made speed.
 Swifter than speech we brought them up, each steed
 Well dight and shining, at our Prince's side.
 He grasped the reins upon the rail : one stride
 And there he stood, a perfect charioteer,
 Each foot in its own station set. Then clear
 His voice rose, and his arms to heaven were spread :
 'O Zeus, if I be false, strike thou me dead !
 But, dead or living, let my Father see
 One day, how falsely he hath hated me !'

Even as he spake, he lifted up the goad
 And smote ; and the steeds sprang. And down the
 road
 We henchmen followed, hard beside the rein,
 Each hand, to speed him, toward the Argive plain
 And Epidaurus.

So we made our way
 Up toward the desert region, where the bay
 Curls to a promontory near the verge
 Of our Trozen, facing the southward surge
 Of Saron's gulf. Just there an angry sound,
 Slow-swelling, like God's thunder underground,

Broke on us, and we trembled. And the steeds
Pricked their ears skyward, and threw back their heads.
And wonder came on all men, and affright,
Whence rose that awful voice. And swift our sight
Turned seaward, down the salt and roaring sand.

And there, above the horizon, seemed to stand
A wave unearthly, crèsted in the sky ;
Till Skiron's Cape first vanished from mine eye,
Then sank the Isthmus hidden, then the rock
Of Epidaurus. Then it broke, one shock
And roar of gasping sea and spray flung far,
And shoreward swept, where stood the Prince's car.

Three lines of wave together raced, and, full
In the white crest of them, a wild Sea-Bull
Flung to the shore, a fell and marvellous Thing.
The whole land held his voice, and answering
Roared in each echo. And all we, gazing there,
Gazed seeing not ; 'twas more than eyes could bear.

Then straight upon the team wild terror fell.
Howbeit, the Prince, cool-eyed and knowing well
Each changing mood a horse has, gripped the reins
Hard in both hands ; then as an oarsman strains
Up from his bench, so strained he on the thong,
Back in the chariot swinging. But the young
Wild steeds bit hard the curb, and fled afar ;
Nor rein nor guiding hand nor morticed car
Stayed them at all. For when he veered them round,
And aimed their flying feet to grassy ground,
In front uprose that Thing, and turned again
The four great coursers, terror-mad. But when
Their blind rage drove them toward the rocky places,
Silent, and ever nearer to the traces,
It followed, rockward, till one wheel-edge grazed.

The chariot tript and flew, and all was mazed
 In turmoil. Up went wheel-box with a din,
 Where the rock jagged, and nave and axle-pin.
 And there—the long reins round him—there was he
 Dragging, entangled irretrievably.
 A dear head battering at the chariot side,
 Sharp rocks, and ripped flesh, and a voice that cried :—
 ‘Stay, stay, O ye who fattened at my stalls,
 Dash me not into nothing !—O thou false
 Curse of my Father !—Help ! Help, whoso can,
 An innocent, innocent and stainless man !’

Many there were that laboured then, I wot,
 To bear him succour, but could reach him not,
 Till—who knows how ?—at last the tangled rein
 Unclasped him, and he fell, some little vein
 Of life still pulsing in him.

All beside,
 The steeds, the hornèd Horror of the Tide,
 Had vanished—who knows where ?—in that wild la—

O King, I am a bondsman of thine hand ;
 Yet love nor fear nor duty me shall win
 To say thine innocent son hath died in sin.
 All women born may hang themselves, for me,
 And swing their dying words from every tree
 On Ida ! For I know that he was true !

LEADER.

O God, so cometh new disaster, new
 Despair ! And no escape from what must be !

THESEUS.

Hate of the man thus stricken lifted me
 At first to joy at hearing of thy tale ;
 But now, some shame before the Gods, some pale

Pity for mine own blood, hath o'er me come.
I laugh not, neither weep, at this fell doom.

HENCHMAN.

How then? Behoves it bear him here, or how
Best do thy pleasure?—Speak, Lord. Yet if thou
Wilt mark at all my word, thou wilt not be
Fierce-hearted to thy child in misery.

THESEUS.

Aye, bring him hither. Let me see the face
Of him who durst deny my deep disgrace
And his own sin; yea, speak with him, and prove
His clear guilt by God's judgments from above.

[*The HENCHMAN departs to fetch HIPPOLYTUS;*
THESEUS sits waiting in stern gloom, while
the CHORUS sing. At the close of their song a
Divine Figure is seen approaching on a cloud
in the air and the voice of ARTEMIS speaks.

CHORUS.

Thou comest to bend the pride
Of the hearts of God and man,
Cyprius; and by thy side,
In earth-encircling span,
He of the changing plumes,
The Wing that the world illumines,
As over the leagues of land flies he,
Over the salt and sounding sea.

For mad is the heart of Love,
And gold the gleam of his wing;
And all to the spell thereof
Bend, when he makes his spring;

All life that is wild and young
 In mountain and wave and stream,
 All that of earth is sprung,
 Or breathes in the red sunbeam ;
 Yea, and Mankind. O'er all a royal throne,
 Cyprian, Cyprian, is thine alone !

A VOICE FROM THE CLOUD.

O thou that rulest in Aegeus' Hall,
 I charge thee, hearken !
 Yea, it is I,
 Artemis, Virgin of God most High.
 Thou bitter King, art thou glad withal
 For thy murdered son ?
 For thine ear bent low to a lying Queen,
 For thine heart so swift amid things unseen ?
 Lo, all may see what end thou hast won !
 Go, sink thine head in the waste abyss ;
 Or aloft to another world than this,
 Birdwise with wings,
 Fly far to thine hiding,
 Far over this blood that clots and clings ;
 For in righteous men and in holy things
 No rest is thine nor abiding !

[*The cloud has become stationary in the air.*

Hear, Theseus, all the story of thy grief !
 Verily, I bring but anguish, not relief ;
 Yet, 'twas for this I came, to show how high
 And clean was thy son's heart, that he may die
 Honoured of men ; aye, and to tell no less
 The frenzy, or in some sort the nobleness,

Of thy dead wife. One Spirit there is, whom we
That know the joy of white virginity,
Most hate in heaven. She sent her fire to run
In Phaedra's veins, so that she loved thy son.
Yet strove she long with love, and in the stress
Fell not, till by her Nurse's craftiness
Betrayed, who stole, with oaths of secrecy,
To entreat thy son. And he, most righteously,
Nor did her will, nor, when thy railing scorn
Beat on him, broke the oath that he had sworn,
For God's sake. And thy Phaedra, panic-eyed,
Wrote a false writ, and slew thy son, and died,
Lying ; but thou wast nimble to believe !

[*THESEUS, at first bewildered, then dumbfounded,
now utters a deep groan.*

It stings thee, Theseus ?—Nay, hear on, and grieve
Yet sorer. Wottest thou three prayers were thine
Of sure fulfilment, from thy Sire divine ?
Hast thou no foes about thee, then, that one—
Thou vile King !—must be turned against thy
son ?

The deed was thine. Thy Sea-born Sire but heard
The call of prayer, and bowed him to his word.
But thou in his eyes and in mine art found
Evil, who wouldest not think, nor probe, nor sound
The deeps of prophet's lore, nor day by day
Leave Time to search ; but, swifter than man
may,
Let loose the curse to slay thine innocent son !

THESEUS.

O Goddess, let me die !

ARTEMIS.

Nay ; thou hast done
 A heavy wrong ; yet even beyond this ill
 Abides for thee forgiveness. 'Twas the will
 Of Cypris that these evil things should be,
 Sating her wrath. And this immutably
 Hath Zeus ordained in heaven : no God may thwart
 A God's fixed will ; we grieve but stand apart.
 Else, but for fear of the Great Father's blame,
 Never had I to such extreme of shame
 Bowed me, be sure, as here to stand and see
 Slain him I loved best of mortality !

Thy fault, O King, its ignorance sunders wide
 From very wickedness ; and she who died
 By death the more disarmed thee, making dumb
 The voice of question. And the storm has come
 Most bitterly of all on thee ! Yet I
 Have mine own sorrow, too. When good men die,
 There is no joy in heaven, albeit our ire
 On child and house of the evil falls like fire.

*[A throng is seen approaching ; HIPPOLYTUS enters,
 supported by his attendants.]*

CHORUS.

Lo, it is he ! The bright young head
 Yet upright there !
 Ah, the torn flesh and the blood-stained hair ;
 Alas for the kindred's trouble !
 It falls as fire from a God's hand sped,
 Two deaths, and mourning double.

HIPPOLYTUS.

Ah, pain, pain, pain !
O unrighteous curse ! O unrighteous sire !
No hope.—My head is stabbed with fire,
And a leaping spasm about my brain.

Stay, let me rest. I can no more.
O fell, fell steeds that my own hand fed,
Have ye maimed me and slain, that loved me of yore ?
—Soft there, ye thralls ! No trembling hands
As ye lift me, now !—Who is that that stands
At the right ?—Now firm, and with measured tread,
Lift one accursèd and stricken sore
By a father's sinning.

Thou, Zeus, dost see me ? Yea, it is I ;
The proud and pure, the server of God,
The white and shining in sanctity !
To a visible death, to an open sod,
I walk my ways ;
And all the labour of saintly days
Lost, lost, without meaning !

Ah God, it crawls
This agony, over me !
Let be, ye thralls !
Come, Death, and cover me ;
Come, O thou Healer blest !

But a little more,
And my soul is clear,
And the anguish o'er !
Oh, a spear, a spear !
To rend my soul to its rest !

Oh, strange, false Curse ! Was there some blood-stained head,
 Some father of my line, unpunished,
 Whose guilt lived in his kin,
 And passed, and slept, till after this long day
 It lights. . . . Oh, why on me ? Me, far away
 And innocent of sin ?

O words that cannot save !
 When will this breathing end in that last deep
 Pain that is painlessness ? 'Tis sleep I crave.
 When wilt thou bring me sleep,
 Thou dark and midnight magic of the grave !

ARTEMIS.

Sore-stricken man, bethink thee in this stress,
 Thou dost but die for thine own nobleness.

HIPPOLYTUS.

Ah !
 O breath of heavenly fragrance ! Though my pain
 Burns, I can feel thee and find rest again.
 The Goddess Artemis is with me here.

ARTEMIS.

With thee and loving thee, poor sufferer !

HIPPOLYTUS.

Dost see me, Mistress, nearing my last sleep ?

ARTEMIS.

Aye, and would weep for thee, if Gods could weep.

HIPPOLYTUS.

Who now shall hunt with thee or hold thy quiver ?

ARTEMIS.

He dies ; but my love cleaves to him for ever.

HIPPOLYTUS.

Who guide thy chariot, keep thy shrine-flowers fresh ?

ARTEMIS.

The accursed Cyprian caught him in her mesh !

HIPPOLYTUS.

The Cyprian ? Now I see it !—Aye, 'twas she.

ARTEMIS.

She missed her worship, loathed thy chastity !

HIPPOLYTUS.

Three lives by her one hand ! 'Tis all clear now.

ARTEMIS.

Yea, three ; thy father and his Queen and thou.

HIPPOLYTUS.

My father ; yea, he too is pitiable !

ARTEMIS.

A plotting Goddess tripped him, and he fell.

HIPPOLYTUS.

Father, where art thou ? . . . Oh, thou sufferest sore !

THESEUS.

Even unto death, child. There is joy no more.

HIPPOLYTUS.

I pity thee in this coil ; aye, more than me.

THESEUS.

Would I could lie there dead instead of thee !

HIPPOLYTUS.

Oh, bitter bounty of Poseidon's love !

THESEUS.

Would God my lips had never breathed thereof !

HIPPOLYTUS (*gently*).

Nay, thine own rage had slain me then, some wise !

THESEUS.

| A lying spirit had made blind mine eyes !

HIPPOLYTUS.

Ah me !

Would that a mortal's curse could reach to God !

ARTEMIS.

Let be ! For not, though deep beneath the sod
 Thou liest, not unrequited nor unsung
 Shall this fell stroke, from Cypris' rancour sprung,
 Quell thee, mine own, the saintly and the true !

My hand shall win its vengeance, through and
 through

Piercing with flawless shaft what heart soe'er
 Of all men living is most dear to Her.
 Yea, and to thee, for this sore travail's sake,
 Honours most high in Trozén will I make ;
 For yokeless maids before their bridal night
 Shall shear for thee their tresses ; and a rite
 Of honouring tears be thine in ceaseless store ;

And virgins' thoughts in music evermore
Turn toward thee, and praise thee in the Song
Of Phaedra's far-famed love and thy great wrong.

O seed of ancient Aegeus, bend thee now
And clasp thy son. Aye, hold and fear not thou !
Not knowingly hast thou slain him ; and man's way,
When Gods send error, needs must fall astray.

And thou, Hippolytus, shrink not from the King,
Thy father. Thou wast born to bear this thing.

Farewell ! I may not watch man's fleeting breath,
Nor stain mine eyes with the effluence of death.
And sure that Terror now is very near.

[*The cloud slowly rises and floats away.*

HIPPOLYTUS.

Farewell, farewell, most Blessed ! Lift thee clear
Of soiling men ! Thou wilt not grieve in heaven
For my long love ! . . . Father, thou art forgiven.
It was Her will. I am not wroth with thee. . . .
I have obeyed Her all my days ! . . .

Ah me,
The dark is drawing down upon mine eyes ;
It hath me ! . . . Father ! . . . Hold me ! Help me
rise !

THESEUS (*supporting him in his arms*).

Ah, woe ! How dost thou torture me, my son !

HIPPOLYTUS.

I see the Great Gates opening. I am gone.

THESEUS.

Gone ? And my hand red-recking from this thing !

HIPPOLYTUS.

Nay, nay ; thou art assoiled of manslaying.

THESEUS.

Thou leav'st me clear of murder ? Sayst thou so ?

HIPPOLYTUS.

Yea, by the Virgin of the Stainless Bow !

THESEUS.

Dear Son ! Ah, now I see thy nobleness !

HIPPOLYTUS.

Pray that a true-born child may fill my place.

THESEUS.

Ah me, thy righteous and godfearing heart !

HIPPOLYTUS.

Farewell ;

A long farewell, dear Father, ere we part !

[THESEUS bends down and embraces him passionately.]

THESEUS.

Not yet !—O hope and bear while thou hast breath !

HIPPOLYTUS.

Lo, I have borne my burden. This is death. . . .

Quick, Father ; lay the mantle on my face.

[THESEUS covers his face with a mantle and rises.]

THESEUS.

Ye bounds of Pallas and of Pelops' race,

What greatness have ye lost !

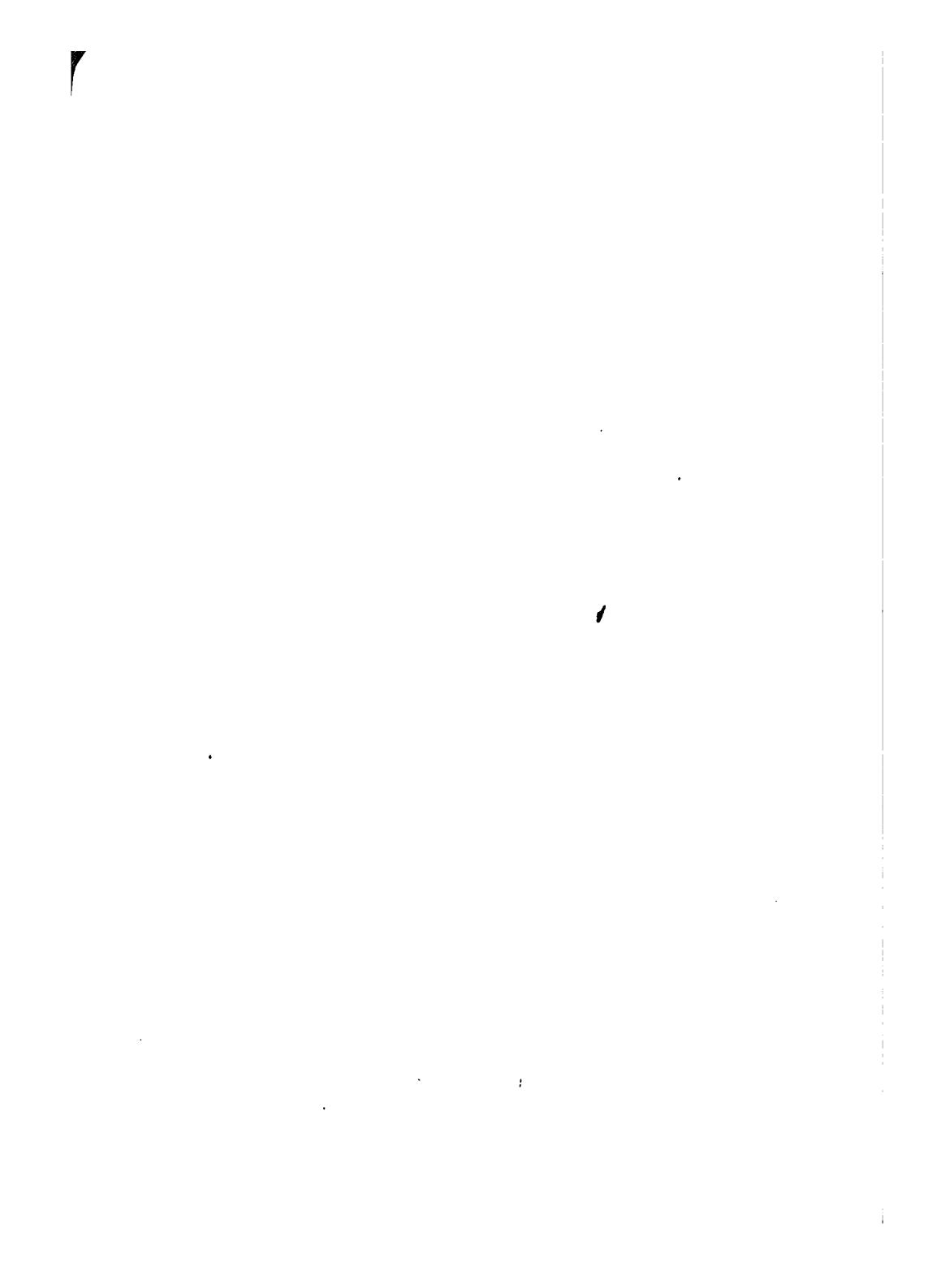
Woe, woe is me !

Thou Cyprian, long shall I remember thee !

CHORUS.

On all this folk, both low and high,
A grief hath fallen beyond men's fears.
There cometh a throbbing of many tears,
A sound as of waters falling.
For when great men die,
A mighty name and a bitter cry
Rise up from a nation calling.
[They move into the Castle, carrying the body of
HIPPOLYTUS.





NOTES ON THE HIPPOLYTUS

Prologue.—The *Aphrodite* of Euripides' actual belief, if one may venture to dogmatise on such a subject, was almost certainly not what we should call a goddess, but rather a Force of Nature, or a Spirit working in the world. To deny her existence you would have to say not merely, "There is no such person," but "There is no such thing ;" and such a denial would be a defiance of obvious facts. It is in this sense that it is possible to speak of Hippolytus as "sinning against Aphrodite."

For the purposes of drama, of course, this "thing" must be made into a person, and even represented in human form according to the current conceptions of mythology. And, once personified, she becomes, like most of the Olympians in Euripides, certainly hateful and perhaps definitely evil, though still far removed from the degraded, ultra-feminine goddess of Ovid and the handbooks of mythology. In this prologue she retains much of the impersonal grandeur of a Force of Nature. The words "I grudge it not : no grudge know I, nor hate," are doubtless intended to be true.

P. 3, l. 11, Pittheus.]—Father of Aethra, who was Theseus' mother. Formerly King of Trozen, now ending his days in a life of meditation.

P. 4, ll. 31 ff., She built a shrine.]—An obscure passage, in which I follow the suggestion of Dr.

Verrall (*Class. Rev.* xv. 449). Euripides is evidently giving an account of the origin of a sanctuary of Aphrodite Pandēmos on the Acropolis, which in his day was known as *Ἀφροδίτη ἐπὶ Ἰππολύτῳ*, *i.e.* (as, at least, he imagined) “Aphrodite for Hippolytus,” or “with a view to Hippolytus.” Phaedra, he says, built this shrine *because of, thinking of, Hippolytus*—*i.e.* seeking to exorcise her passion for him, and to fix her errant love at home as she fixed the shrine in the rock. She perhaps—so Dr. Verrall suggests—called it Aphrodite Endēmos, “Love-at-home” or “in-the-land.” When her plan failed, and it appeared that Love will not be fixed down in one place, the name was changed to Pandēmos, “of-all-lands.” Of course it is not certain, nor even very probable, that either *Πάνδημος* or *ἐπὶ Ἰππολύτῳ* originally bore the meaning that Euripides and his contemporaries attached to them. *Ἐπὶ Ἰππολύτῳ*, for instance, is quite likely, in its original form, to have meant “the shrine at the place where horses are unyoked.”

P. 6, l. 73, From a green and virgin meadow.]—There are long discussions in the ancient Greek commentators, whether this meadow is real or allegorical. Is it only the garland of his adoration from the meadow of his virgin soul? “It seems odd,” says one of them, “to have a meadow which you are not allowed to enter until you can show that your good qualities do not come from education!” Doubtless it is a real sacred meadow.

Pp. 7, 8, ll. 99, 103.—In two lines, “Then why wilt thou be proud?” and “Clean? Nay, proud,” I follow my own published text, reading *σεμνὸς* for *σευνὴν* and *σεμνή*.

P. 9, l. 121, Of Ocean's tribe.]—The river Ocean was, by some accounts, the father of all fresh and pure water.

P. 10, ll. 142, 143, Hecate . . . Pan . . . the Corybantes.]—These powers all produced seizures, terrors, and ecstasies. Dictynna (often a mere alternative name for Artemis) was, strictly speaking, a Cretan sea-goddess—cf. *δικτυον*, “a net”—a hunter of the sea as Artemis is a hunter of the land. (She is identified with Artemis on p. 59.) She can catch Phaedra in Limna, the “Mere” in the neighbourhood of Trozēn, because Limna is a dried-up lagoon that was once part of the sea, and therefore belongs to the sea powers.

P. 10, l. 151, Erechtheus.]—An old king of Athens.

P. 12, ll. 193, 194, This nameless and shining thing.]—Reading *τοῦ δὲ ὅτι τούτο στίλβει . . . δισέρωτες*.

P. 13, l. 228, The Sea-lorn Mere.]—The dried lagoon, Limna, near Trozēn, used for chariot races. The “unseaswept sands,” just below, are the same.

P. 15, ll. 264, 265.—“Thorough” and “Naught too much” were mottoes of two of the legendary Seven Wise Men.

P. 16, l. 281, He is on a journey.]—Apparently to an oracle (see below). Perhaps there was a definite tradition saying where he had gone and why, but if so, it is lost. A modern playwright would, of course, fill in these details, for the sake of verisimilitude; the ancient playwright intentionally omits them as irrelevant, just as he omits to give proper names to his Nurses, Messengers, and Leaders of the Chorus.

P. 19, l. 325, What wouldst thou? Force me.]—It was of the nature of sin to reject a suppliant, *i.e.*

a person who threw himself entirely upon your mercy, and implored you. The repugnance that an ordinary person has to such a rejection was felt by the Greeks in a religious way. The ultimate sanction, if you did harden your heart, would be twofold : first, the gods would have a natural repulsion against one who formally and knowingly refused to be merciful ; secondly, the suppliant might do what the Nurse threatens to do here, and stay immovable till he died of hunger or exposure—and his death would lie at the door of his rejector !

P. 20, ll. 337-341, Mother, poor Mother, that didst love so sore.]—Phaedra thinks of the general wreck of her house through love. Her mother, Pasiphaë, wife of Minos, loved the pirate or adventurer Tauros (“The Bull”), was cast into prison by her husband, and there starved herself to death (see Appendix, *The Cretans*). Her sister, Ariadne, had loved Theseus ; he saved her from her father’s vengeance, but by command of the gods left her on the lonely island of Naxos, where the god Dionysus came and carried her away (see Appendix, *The Theseus*).

P. 22, l. 372, The Isle of awful Love.]—Crete, because of Pasiphaë, Ariadne, Aëropë, the wife of Thyestes, and other heroines of terrible love-stories.

P. 23, l. 373, O Women, dwellers in this portal-seat.]—This wonderful passage is very characteristic of Euripides—a subtle and beautiful study of character expressed in a formal, self-analysing speech. The “delights” that have tempted and undone her are, first, the pleasure of long talks—with Hippolytus, or about him ; next, the pleasure of losing herself in dreams ; and thirdly, in some sense not precisely

explained, but surely not difficult to understand, a feeling of shame or cowardice. She feels that if only she had had more courage all might have been well! Why this "shame," this yielding to fear, strikes her at this moment as a "delight," is not explained; but it does not seem to me unnatural.

P. 25, l. 433, Mistress, a sharp, swift terror, &c.]—This speech of the Nurse, so beautiful and so full of sophistries, is typically the kind of thing that caused Euripides to be accused of immoral writing.

P. 28, l. 478, Love-philtres.]—The situation at the end of this scene seems to be this: The Nurse goes in to prepare a magic charm *which shall cure Phaedra of her love*, but mentions that, in order to prepare it, she must get something belonging to Hippolytus to weave into the charm. (Either a material object to be actually woven into the charm, or a word, to be ceremonially caught and woven in—a common device in magic.) Phaedra suspects that she means to speak to Hippolytus, and the Nurse's next words rather confirm her suspicions; but, broken and weary as she is, she has not strength or keenness of mind enough to make sure and to prevent her doing so. A large part of her nature, no doubt, longs to have Hippolytus told, and succeeds at this critical moment in lulling to sleep her exhausted will and conscience.

P. 30, ll. 545–564, Chorus.]—The second strophe and antistrophe ("On Oechalian hills, &c."), are rather obscure. The connection of thought is: "Think of the terrible things that have befallen through love! How Iolê, daughter of Eurytus, suffered, when the angry love of Heracles made him burn her father's house in Oechalia, and carry her off amid flames and

EURIPIDES

11. And how Semelē, the mother of Bacchus, suffered in Thebes by the waters of Dircē, when Zeus came to her in a blaze of lightning, and his love was her death."

P. 33, l. 612, 'Twas but my tongue, 'twas not my soul that swore.]—A line constantly misrepresented and attacked (see on *Frogs*, l. 101, p. 187). In reality Hippolytus faces death rather than break the oath that he was trapped into.

P. 34, l. 616, O God, why hast thou made this gleaming snare.]—The fury of this speech, while not unnatural to the youthful saintliness of Hippolytus, is intentionally made bitter and offensive by the playwright, so as to throw our sympathies for the time entirely on the side of Phaedra. We hate Hippolytus, and can for the moment sympathise with, or at least understand, her terrible act of blind self-preservation and revenge.

P. 36, l. 690, He speeds to abase me to the King.]—He had definitely said that he would not do so; but she felt his hatred, she had no reason to trust him, she had just been betrayed by one much closer to her, and probably she had hardly even noticed the actual words in his torrent of rage.

P. 38, l. 712, Know naught and speak of naught.]—This oath of the Chorus is important for the sequel of the play. It prevents them from saving Hippolytus.

P. 39, l. 732, Could I take me to some cavern for mine hiding.]—This lovely song seems to me a good instance of the artistic value of the Greek chorus. The last scene has been tragic to the point of painfulness; the one thing that can heal the pain without spoiling the interest is an outburst of pure poetry.

And the sentiment of this song, the longing to escape to a realm, if not of happiness, at least of beautiful sadness, is so magically right.

Phaëthon, who tried to drive the chariot of the Sun and fell, was buried by the river Eridanus (afterwards identified with the Po). His sisters wept over his grave, and their tears turned to drops of amber.

P. 39, l. 742, The apple-tree, the singing and the gold.]—The Garden of the Hesperides, or Daughters of the Sunset, was in the West, near the Pillars of Heracles, which marked the utmost limit to which man might travel. The apple-tree bore golden apples, and it was here that Zeus walked in the garden and first met his bride, Hera.

P. 40, l. 756, Sure some spell upon either hand.] — A curse or spell must have come with her from Crete. It was difficult for a curse to come from one country to another. Exactly like infection, it had to be somehow carried. The women suggest that it came with Phaedra in the ship, and then, when the ship was moored in Munychia, the old harbour of Athens, it crawled up the cables to the shore.

P. 42, l. 803, A fit of the old cold anguish?] — It is characteristic of Euripides to throw these sudden lights back on the history of his characters. We never knew before (except perhaps from the Prologue) that Phaedra had had these fits of "cold anguish," or that Theseus had noticed them. Cf. p. 56, where for the first time we have a reference to Theseus' own turbulent youth, and his crime against the Amazon, Hippolytus' mother. And p. 50, where we first hear that Hippolytus fasted and followed Orphic rites.

EURIPIDES

. 42, l. 804, But now arrived we be.] — A lie, to make the avoidance of explanations easier.

Pp. 43 f., ll. 817-851.] — The laments of Theseus, though they cannot compensate for the drop of dramatic interest after Phaedra's death, are full of beauty and also of character. They bring out clearly the passionateness of the old hero, and also the way in which he only gradually, and then with increasing emotion, realises his loss.

P. 51, l. 977.] — Sinis was a robber slain by Theseus at the Isthmus of Corinth. He tied his victims to the tops of pine-trees, which he had bent to the ground, and, according to Hyginus, sent them flying in the air so that they fell and were killed; as Pausanias rather more intelligibly puts it, he tied them between two pines, which he had bent together, and then let the pines spring back and rack the men asunder. Skiron was another robber in the same neighbourhood; he made travellers wash his feet on the top of a cliff — the Skironian Rock (cf. p. 63) — and then kicked them into the sea.

Pp. 51-54, ll. 983 ff., Hippolytus' speech.] — The ineffectiveness of this speech is, of course, intentional on the poet's part. The one effective answer for Hippolytus would be to break his oath and tell the whole truth. As it is, he can do nothing but appeal to his known character, and plead passionately against all the inferences that his father has drawn as to his general hypocrisy.

P. 54, l. 1036, It is enough.] — The Chorus, debarred from announcing the truth, catch at any straws that tell in favour of the truth.

P. 54, l. 1041, Father, 'tis thy mood that makes me

marvel.]—He means, I think, to make Theseus realise that the charge is flatly incredible. “You yourself do not believe that I have done such a thing! I know, and you know, that you do not believe it. If you did, you would kill me on the spot, not go on talking like this.”

P. 55, l. 1057, No prophet's lot.]—A prophet spoke from some “sign” or “lot” which he interpreted. This might be an actual “lot,” drawn or cast; or by extension, any other sign, from the flesh of a victim or from the flight of birds.

P. 60, l. 1142, And I, even I, &c.]—The song of this maiden may have given Racine the hint of his additional character, Aricie, the princess whom his Hippolyte loves.

P. 62, l. 1195, And down the road we henchmen followed.]—They walked or ran beside the chariot, accompanying their master to the frontier. Ancient chariots, when used for travelling, went slowly.

P. 70, l. 1391, O breath of heavenly fragrance, &c.]—This and the next line make one doubt whether Artemis was supposed to be visible, or only present as a voice. Cf. p. 6, l. 86, “Though none may see thine eyes.”

P. 72, l. 1420, My hand shall win its vengeance.]—By causing the death of Adônis, whom Aphrodite loved. It is noteworthy how Euripides' moral hatred of the orthodox Olympian gods breaks out even in this passage, otherwise so exquisitely beautiful. The human beings are full of love and mutual forgiveness. The goddess, radiantly lovely as she is and pure with the purity of dawn, still thinks of revenge, and—as appears at her departure—is, in some profoundly tragic

sense, unloving : a being to be adored, not to love back. The last consolation of Hippolytus is the thought of his perfect devotion to one who in the nature of things can care for him only a little : "I have obeyed Her all my days."

The thing that is missing from Artemis is exactly what is present in the beautiful vase picture of the Dawn Goddess raising in her arms the body of her slain son, Memnon.

This last scene is one of those passages which show the ultimate falseness of the distinction between Classical and Romantic. The highest poetry has the beauty of both.



